Abstract

A method to compute, store, and inject adaptive valve timing corrections in a camless valvetrain architecture where a measurable (based on the resolution of the measuring methodology) error exists between the requested and delivered valve timing. This method is based on a measurement of the delivered valve timing, such as from a direct position sensor (hall effect, LVDT, optical, etc.) or inferred position sensing based on valve actuator current (electronic actuation) or pressure (hydraulic actuation) feedback. This measured delivered valve timing information is used to compute offsets which, when applied to the desired timing, provide more accurate correlation between the delivered timing and the desired timing.